THANKSGIVING IN NEW YORK.

Sotbanites Feasting and Praying-How the Bay was Celebrated—Riot and Homie de at Harlem—The Benevo'ent Institutions Ceremonies at the Five Points-Shameful Hoax on the Poor at Union Square Milkary Parades,

&c.,

Thanksgiving Day was generally observed in this city yestorday, business being almost entirely suspended, and the day spent in charch-going, parading and dinner enting accordance with the time-honored traditions of the | u

instituting this holday. Before their time religious cere-monies were associated with abstinence, fasting, flagellations, and other uncomfortable observances, that were very hard to comply with. But the Puritans made the notable discovery that people could pray, give thanks, sing hymns and eat fat turkeys for dinner without doing any serious damage to their souls; and those writers who inveigh so heartily against the early New Englanders for their austerity and harsh treatment of those who differed from them in opinion, should at least be grateful for Thanksgiving day, the most genial and beautiful holiday

The churches yesterday were thronged to hear the thanksgiving addresses delivered by our city clergymen, who make it a point to excel themselves on this interesting occasion. We have not space for these efforts, but they were generally of a very interesting character.

The charitable institutions, also, were not forgotten this year, and the abundant means supplied to them by our penevolent citizens will suffice to give the poor food and ent for some time to come. It is very common for people in the rural districts to indulge in denunciations and lamentations at the wickedness and rascality so ram pant in this city, but they overlook the fact that in pro-

pant in this city, but they overlook the fact that in proportion to its means New York contributes abundantly for the support of the poor. The public institutions on Black-well's and Randall's islands cost this city over \$300,000 per year, and private benevolence probably disburses a much larger sum, to care for such of the poor that do not wish to be under the disgrace of being public parpers.

Thanksgiving was probably never so generally kept in New York as this season; the feasting and rejoicing were nearly universal. Formerly New Yorkers proper believed only in two days in the year—New Years day and the Fourth of July; but the admixture of population from the New England States has gradually infused an approximate idea of the importance of Thanksgiving to that which they entertain, and the natural love of the masses for a holiday, accompanied by possible turkey and plum pudding, soon bring out a union of sentiment in the entire community. Generally a large proportion of our city merchants leave their elegant up-town natuations, and spend Thanksgiving day in the old homesteads which are scattered all over the hills and valleys of New England; and doubtless the principal reason of the more extended observance of the day in our midst arease from the fact of its having been appointed in this State a week ahead of time, thus giving an opportunity to Eastern men of doing honor to the occasion at their own homes, and at the same time not neglect their annual pigrimage to the scenes of their childhood.

It was a pleasant novelty te see the brown stone fronts, generally so quiet and anarently hieless during homes.

nome to the excession a their own above, as a the same not neglect their annual phyrimage to the scenes of their childhood.

It was a pleasant novelty to see the brown stone fronts, generally so quet and apparently hicless during business hours, all agog with the bustle of preparation, and the presence of pater familias in morning gown and slippers. flown stairs servants bustling amid slipts, sounds and smells pleasant to come in contact with when they foreshadow the glories of a prospective gratification of the inner man. Such roast turkeys and boiled ham, such boiled turkeys and oyster sauce, such pumpism pies and plum pudoing, such dishes of tempting vegetables, and tail glasses full of celery; well, even fold Connection will have to work bard to beat New York this year. Then the excitement of the children, the smilling satisfaction of mamma as the cooking progresses to the measure of even her desires, and the final futilitizent of all hopes and anticipations around the plentifully filled board.

Down town the scene was by he means so attractive; the restaurants and eating saloons, which are usually filled in the middle of the day by crowds of hungry man, were left deserted and tenanties. The waiters lounged silly, around, occasionally shaking their white napkins in the figor of some poor survey dip and vianly watching for the usual cenands for "road" and "roast." A few melanchity straggling individuals sneaked in by times, with the air of persons about to rob a hon roost—feeling that an entrance into such a place, on such a day, was equivalent to a confession of entire loneithess and desolution—sans wife, sans home, sans friends, sans everything.

A MAN KILLED AT THE RIVER HOUSE,

TERRIBLE FIGHT DETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF A TAR GET COMPANY AND A NUMBER OF OUTSIDERS. Another diabolical homicide occurred yesterday after-

oon at the River House, Fourth avenue, between 1324 of rowdies got into a quarrel, which resulted in one of the party being stabbed in the groin, causing almost instant

It appears from what facts our reporter could learn last evening that the company in question was the Fox Mus street, in the First ward, in the morning, about eighty strong, accompanied by Robertson's Band, and a number They proceeded at an early hour to the River House where they arrived about eleven o'clock, and im on satisfactorily and quietly up to five o'clock: but when the prizes were to b objections to certain parties receiving prizes. Word sed between several of the belligerents, and the quarrel soon bid fair to end in a regular row. The officers of the company and guests did all they could to put a stop to the disturbance, but their efforts were in vain, for sudthe head with a club. A general fight then ensued, when a man named David Stockpool, who had accompanied the guards, was charged with clubbing Moore. As soon as this was reported around, Stackpool was instantly set upon by a party, and, finding he was getting the worst of the fight, he started on a run down the hill towards the river, but was closely followed by his amailants, among them Charles Moore, David For and D. B. Thompson.

oon as the cry was raised that Stackpool was stab-

Chroner Hills being sont for, was soon on hand at the wellth ward station house, and took the case in hand.

ool is well known in the First ward. He resided

will no doubt appear strange to those who are igne rant of the change which has been effected of late years in this locality, to learn that it was one of the most attracdenizens of the Five Points, but to a large number of persons outside of its limits, whose practical benevolence done much towards redceming it from its former poverty and degradation. Is accordance with the usual custom of the charitable instructions which have been established there, all the children that could be crowded into the rooms prepared for the purpose were invited in into the rooms prepared for the purpose were invited in to partake of three of the best dinners which have ever been seen at the Five Points. We say three dinners, for as there are three institutions there were, of course, as many dinners. First of all, however, we will speak of the Five Points Mission, which is the largest in this locality. The benevolent who dispense their charity at this particular time through the Mission have exceeded their former inherality. From friends in Homer, N. Y., the managers have received seventy four barrels of apples, potatoes, turnips, parsinja, and other yegetables, while friends in Cassnovia have sent a hundred barrels of apples, w., and six boxes of clothing. Futton purfect contributed one card load and early eagen large wagon load of provisions, and some dealers in

ioads from the hotele," and private families were no less generous in their charity. There were chickens without number, a whole army of Thanksgiving turkeys, and in addition to these, several pigs, lames, and eaough beef to make three or four head of cattle. All this was cooked at Sweeney's Hotel, and we believe the cooking received full justice. In our brief enumeration of the various good things we were nearly forgetting a gigantic loaf presented by the proprietor. Crook's dining saloon in the Bowery, which is a perfect wender in its way. This loaf weighed one hundred pounds, was six feet long and two feet broad, and the flour of which it was made was of the best description. As for pies, there seemed to be no end to the quantity or variety, and however short this year's crop of fruit may have been, there was certainly an abundance at the Mission. Now, from all the st may be fairly concluded that Thanksgiving was, as we have said, a great occasion on the Five Points, and that it was a grand day for the children especially. In the Mission alone 531 children of both sexes are educated daily, and the number who received dinner yesterday, including the adults, was between 1,500 and 2,000. Before they sat down to dinner, the visiters, of whom there was a large crowd, had an opportunity of hearing them go through their singing and other exercises, after which they had also an opportunity of winessing their performances at the immense tables which were stread in the school room, and which almost bent beneath the weight of the edibles.

Mr. Poase's House of Industry presented a no less gratifying spectacle. Here the same liberal provision was made for the poor children, of whom about five hundred sat down to dinner. Of these four hundred are putils, and the rest outsides, that is, children who were invited in on this occasion to partake of the good things. The receipts in cash of this institution, exclusive of the provisions of different kinds, were one thousand dollars, all of which was given in the form of volunta

OTHER BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows was held in the lecture room of Dr. Potts' church, University place. From the report presented it appears Insited. A strong effort will be made during the coming year to add to the funds and usefulness of this seclety.

The managers of the Wilson Industrial School gave the children under their care a Thanksgiving dinner yester day, at their house No. 137 avenue A. There was a goodly number of visiters, and the donations were gratifying to the friends of the institution.

THE TARGET COMPANIES YESTERDAY. One of the characteristic features of the city yesterday was the parade of the target companies. Various parties of juveniles, and also persons who were not so juvenile, took advantage of the holiday to ambulate the streets à la mode de militaires, and at some convenient place to "try their hand on" at the discharge of armes à feu. Some companies were out because, being a holiday, they could enjoy their excursion and try the accuracy of their fire without losing any time from business or work; others were out because they considered it the most enjoyable way of passing the fête. Altogether, there was a large and well got up display of target companies. Some of the companies had fine bands of music; others had not;

some were dressed as respectable citizens; others had a sort of mongrel outit.

The following companies passed our office during the day:— The DeLaney Light Guard, Capt. Jas. Dickey, passed in the morning, on their first annual excursion for target practice, to havid Poliock's, Weehawken, where they con-tended for thirty valuable prizes. The company number-ed about fifty muskets and made a very creditable ap-

tended for thry variable prizes. The company numbered about fifty muskets and made a very creditable appearance.

The Fitzgeraid Light Guard, Captain Jas. McDonald,
composed of the young men of the Sixth ward, passed
our office in the morning on their first annual excursion
to Hoboken, where they were to contend for twenty valuable prizes. They made quite a fine appearance, and although composed of boys, there was a good turn out.

A number of eccentric gentlemen, who felicitate themselves upon the name of Poo Coon Root Rangers, from
the Eleventh ward, returned past our office from a pleasant shooting excursion to Greenpoint. They were
dressed most fantastically, and excited much merriment
as they went by. They seemed to be folly good fellows
in fine spirits. It is impossible to say what figure looked
nost ridboulous, though the ape was most prominent.

The Howard Light Guard, George H. Jevers, captain,
numbering 30 muskets, en route to Hoboken for a day's
practice, next passed along Fulton street.

The Petitit & Crook's Guard, 50 muskets, followed them.
The Tysen Rangers, a grosesquely got up body of men
on horseback, numbering 32 members, drew considerable
attention. They went to East New York and contended
for twenty prizes.

THE CROWD—SOME OF THEM WAIT ALL THE AFTERNOON—WHO IS THE MISCREART?

It would seem as if the announcement of " Free Bread nass meetings ever seen in our city-for the poor of New York, "their name is legion." When the politicians want of music, and collect a crowd at short notice. Why should not the announcement of "free bread for the poor wretchedness? They have no music but the gnawings of hunger, no light but the smiles of some dying little ones bring them all together simultaneously? Thus argued the HERALD reporter to policeman No. 1,247 in Union equare

bution and viewing the crowd collected in answer to the announcement. But No. 1,247 was a practical man, and replied, "They don't know it; they have not been pro-

amouncement. Bott No. 1,23f was a practical mind, an replied, "They don't know it; they have not been properly notified."

"But can't they read the papers?"

"No; they can't afford to buy them. There ought thave been posters pasted up about the streets."

Ferhaps No. 1,23f was right, for whether the poor New York knew or not, or whether they did not below the story, or had been provided with good dimers be other benevolent hands, they were not there as a class. There was none of that squalid misery and wretcheduce which a walk in the by streets of the city will revea none of those sunken checks and pallid faces which do not eigease and approaching death, which can daily been in some localities. There were but a few hundre persons collected about the statue, or lounging on the par lence, or on the street corners, or on the steps of the bhouses. Most of them looked healthy and hearty, an indeed happy. About one quarter were blacks—who the Kansas fund has not benefitted. There were and few dirty people. The greater part on sisted of middle aged daughters of Erin, and the seemed to enjoy their gossip with much gusto. One ver remarkable thing was the capaciousness of the basketsmost of them being chapble of holding half a busbel—sif the poor of New York were going to lay in stock for the winter. There was much hilarity, especially among the younger portion of the crowd, who put their baskets over their heads and skipped about with a resy checke freedom wishelf allowed in the Fifth avenue would mist rially decrease the doctors' profits in that region. Her knot was gathered listening to one of their number rea the announcement of the approaching feast from a new paper, and getting over the hard words very well. To clock to eleven was the time announced for the distribution, and half past ten had passed without a sign of bread or meat. Here comes a cardioal of kindlingwood is forced or west. brition, and half past ten had passed without a sign of bread or meat. Here comes a cartioni of kindlingwood; it looks much like cut loaves of bread, and there is a general stir among the baskets and a muriture of deappointment, people began to gather for curiosity, to see how the poor of New York would eat bread. Young anobe lounged by, smoking and thenking the whole affair a very good loke. But the piercing cold began to get through even the warm shawis, and the greatest impatience was manifested—ocritainly not without cause. Anxious questions were asked whether the bread was really corning; and snany declared "the bread was not worth standing so long for in the cold." Presently an alarm of fire brought the engines near the spot and amused the boys, then a file of policemen took possession of the park, about 11 A. M., and it was hoped that now the bread would come. But the policemen got odd and tred and hungry, and went off to the station house, with the exception of No. 1, 247, who kept his post and deciared "it was too bad to keep the poor people so long waiting in the cold." The time at which the Opera was to commence was now fast approaching, and soon furs, silks and satins rustled against the baskets. But the Opera people had to wait on the steps, and they were odd, too, for fashion wears thinner shoes than poverty, even, and Jack Frost thesis out his favors most impartially. Still the poor people waited, stamped their feet, eyed butchers' carts suspiciously, but got no bread or meat.

At twelve o'clock—one hour after the time set for the close of the distribution—the crowd seemed greatest. There were a number of new comers, who seemed of the poorer class, and the general expectation was now at its ingless pitch. But another hour in the biting cold passed, the frozen crowd rushed in, but still there were no signs of food. One heartless man amused bimsoff by throwing better. But another hour in the biting cold passed, and thece were no signs of food and no one appeared to explain the order absolute to be THE OPERA MATINEE.

The crush at the Academy yesterday was not as embarrassing and perilous to hoops and laces as on the occa sion of the previous malinee, but the auditorium presented an equally brilliant coup d'ecil. Ten minutes after the doors were opened, there was not a seat to be had in the parquette, balcony or second tier, and those arriving late had to pay the penalty of a higher ascent for their want of punctuality. It was remarked of yesterday's audience, than is usual at these day entertainments. The fact was of course owing to the general closing of stores and ofa distance from the Academy to profit by this opportunity of hearing Mile. Piccolomini-that wonderful little en chantress-who has diverted the golden streams of Pacto

has into that heretofore gaping void, the Opera treasury. The succession of monster houses which have been able, and establishes the truth of what we have always contended, that it requires only energy and judgment on contended, that it requires only energy and judgment on
the part of a manager to obtain from the public all the
support necessary to crown his efforts with reputation and fortune. As has been soen during the
present season, there is no limit to the extent
to which the favor of the public can be counted upon, so
long as earnest and judicious efforts are made to deserve
it. It is the conviction generally entertained that Mr.
Ullman has done the most for the interest of mosic in
this country that it is possible for any director to accomplish, which has sustained him in speculations the enormous risk of which would have daunted most other men in
his position. It was the courage which he displayed during the late panic which first gained him the conditioner of
the stockholders of the Academy. It is the same daring,
pushed apparently to the verge of rashness, but in reality
based on an accurate estimate of his public, which has
won for kim a support such as has never before been extended to any operatic director.

The programme yesterday consisted of the "Travinta"
and the second not of the "Barber of Seville," with
Mile. Piccolomini and Mme. Laborde in the principal rôles. We have so recently reviewed the performances of both artists in these characters, that it is unnecessary for us again to point out the passages in which
they produced most effect. The exquisite acting of Mile.
Piccolomini carried away, as usual, the honors of the
motine, though the florid and well trained vocalization of
Madane Laborde also elicited a fair share of applause.

To night "Robert le Diable" will be given, with Gazzaniga and Laborde in the rôles of Alno and Isabelia.

The performance will be an interesting one, as bringing
together two artists of strongly contrasting powers. To
morrow (Saturday) evening opera will be played in
Brooklyn for the first time, a stage, with all the usual
accessories, scenery, &c., having been put up for the occasion. The sale of tickets will commence this morning
at the principal Brookl

STEAM FIRE ENGINE IN THE PARK.

The J. C. Cary steam fire engine, recently built for th yesterday morning. Her performance was truly astonish ing-throwing through a two inch nozzie 232 feet, and

The day was generally observed in this city, and almolooked like a Sunday. The public offices and places of business generally were closed, and during the forenoon places of worship open were well filled, and ser places of worship open were well filled, and ser-mons appropriate to the occasion were delivered. A number of target companies, preceded by bands of music, paraded the streets on their way to the country for a good time. The ranks were well filled, and the prizes were numerous. Several base ball matches were also played, at which there were large numbers of speciators. The places for selling liquer were open, but there was very little drank-timess or disorderly conduct. The day passed of desently and orderly. In the evening there were se-veral balls.

The recommendation of the Governor of the State and in the spirits. It is impossible to say what ngure looked most ridiculous, though the apie was most prominent. The Howard Light Guard, George H. Jevers, captain, numbering 30 moskets, en route to Hoboken for a day's practice, eact passed along Foliou street.

The Petitit & Crook's Guard, 50 muskets, followed them. The Tyeen Rangers, a grote-squely got up body of men on horseleack, numbering 32 members, drew considerable attention. They went to East New York and contended for twenty prizes.

A MEAN HOAX.

THE PREE BREAD AND MEAT FOR THE FOOR OF NEW YORK NOT FORTHCOMING—THE PROBERD DISTRIBUTION IN UNION SQUARE A ROAX—THE FOOR OF NEW YORK WAITING IN THE COLD—THE OPERA GOERS DISTRIBUTION IN UNION SQUARE A ROAX—THE FOOR OF NEW YORK WAITING IN THE COLD—THE OPERA GOERS DISTRIBUTION IN UNION SQUARE A ROAX—THE POOR OF NEW YORK WAITING IN THE COLD—THE OPERA GOERS DISTRIBUTION IN UNION SQUARE A ROAX—THE POOR OF NEW YORK WAITING IN THE COLD—THE OPERA GOERS DISTRIBUTION IN UNION SQUARE A ROAX—THE POOR OF NEW YORK WAITING IN THE COLD—THE OPERA GOERS DISTRIBUTION IN UNION SQUARE A ROAX—THE POOR OF NEW YORK WAITING IN THE COLD—THE OPERA GOERS DISTRIBUTION IN UNION SQUARE A ROAX—THE POOR OF NEW YORK WAITING IN THE COLD—THE OPERA GOERS DISTRIBUTION IN UNION SQUARE A ROAX—THE POOR OF NEW YORK WAITING IN THE COLD—THE OPERA GOERS DISTRIBUTION IN UNION SQUARE A ROAX—THE POOR OF NEW YORK WAITING IN THE COLD—THE OPERA GOERS DISTRIBUTION OF THE POOR OF NEW YORK WAITING IN THE COLD—THE OPERA GOERS DISTRIBUTION OF THE POOR OF NEW YORK WAITING IN THE COLD—THE OPERA GOERS DISTRIBUTION OF THE POOR OF NEW YORK WAITING IN THE COLD—THE OPERA GOERS DISTRIBUTION OF THE POOR OF NEW YORK WAITING IN THE COLD—THE OPERA GOERS DISTRIBUTION OF THE POOR OF NEW YORK WAITING IN THE COLD—THE OPERA GOERS DISTRIBUTION OF THE POOR OF T

ASTRAY BETWEEN THE DEPUTY SHEEDS OF JERSEY COTT AND THE CAPTAIN OF A Troppost. - It will be remembered that short time since the steaming Fulton, Captain Kile, wa payment of a mortgage, and he (the Deputy Sheriff), while interceted persons, and the boat brought to this city Yesterday the same Deputy Sherif, with a posse of Jerses City officers, came over, and after showing their authority which was legal, seized the boat, when the captain (Riley) and some of his crew assaulted them in a most bruta manner, whereby the deputy was shockingly mulisated having received a serious scalp wound, one of his car, split, and his jaw dreadfully lacerated. Captain Riley was arrested and taken to the First ward station house. The Jersey City officer then attempted to take the vesus and convey her to Jersey City, officers George Barnes and Sweeney, of the First precinct, assisting; but the friend of the captain and pilot increasing in numbers, it was found necessary to apply for aid at the station house of the Harbor Police, when officers Holland and Quigley immediately started to the scene, pier No. 14 Fast river; but interested persons, and the boat brought to this city the Harbor Police, when officers Holland and Quigley in mediately started to the scene, pier No. 14 East river; he before reaching it the toat had backed out from the doe and was on its way up the river. The steaming Screams being employed to low her to Jersey City, took the officers on board and commenced a search on the river. After proceeding a short detained they discovered the runaway, hidden behind a ship at Market slip, when she was immediately bearded by the officers, who, without resistance, made her fast to the steamer, which vesetowed her to Jersey City. The pilot, engineer, fireman, deck hands and stewarders were all held as witnesses.

Storyage of River Thave, to Alleys, The

STOPPAGE OF RIVER TRAVEL TO ALBINY .- The Arme Metamora and other Albany boats have been withdraws for the season, and will lay up during the winter. Wednesday was the last day they ran. The formation of lee at the head waters of navigation was making the travel dan-

Union Jockey Club on Wednesday evening, for the election of officers, took place at the Jones House, 734 Broad tion of officers, took place at the Jones House, 734 Broadway. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—President—Amou Livingston. Vice Presidente—Edward Pearsall, Francis Morris, Henry K. Toler, Henry A.
Coster. Committee on Reception of Members—John F.
Pardy, Benj. M. Whitlock, Daniel Castman. Committee
on Rules and Regulations—Francis Morris, Edward Pearsall, Amou Livingston. Treasurer—Thomas W. Satterthwaite. There was a large attendance. Some bonds of
the association were subscribed for. The club are to have
rooms in the neighborhood of the New York Hotel, in the
style of the coffice rooms at Newmarket.

Fine ix Wall Strain.—Shortly before five o'clock yesterday morning a fig. was discovered in the o'clock yesterday morning a fig. was discovered in the o'clock yesterday morning a fig. was discovered in the o'clock yesterday morning a fig. was discovered in the o'clock yesterday morning a fig. was discovered in the o'clock yesterday morning a fig. was discovered in the o'clock yes-

terday morning a fire was discovered in the second mory of building No. 74 Wall street, occupied by C. C. and H. of Building No. 74 Wall street, occupied by C. C. and H. Taber, cotton brokers. The flames were extinguished by the Insurance Patrol; damage to the office furniture about \$150, and to the building about \$200. The loss is said to be covered by insurance. The Fire Marshal was early at the premises, but at present the origin of the fire has soft been accertained, although it is rumored that a person was seen to leave the building at a late hour in the night.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- A boy named Patrick Shuy, residing at 22 Roosevelt street, was run over by a grocery wagon at the corner of Fulton and Nagsan streets, about nin-

STARRING AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD. -- A FOW OCCUPTED AMON at pler 34 East river, on Wednesday night, in which one at pier 34 East river, on Wednesday night, in which one of the combatants, Merchier Marinus, received a dangerous wound in the side with a dirk in the hands of Alexander Barcy. The wounded man was so severely cut that the doctor thought it would not be predent to remove him from the ship. The binde, it is feared, has penetrated the long. The assailant was taken into custody by policeman Brackett, and committed to the Tombs for examination. quested to state that Michael Dounelly was not arrested for assaulting Police Justice D. W. Clarke, as was stated in our issue of the 17th inst, and that Mr. Curke is not counsel for any person having a chain against Mr. Donnelly.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence was at Rio Ja-neiro October 10. The United States sleep of war Fat month was at Montevideo.

Heavy Forgeries Upon the National Bank of

Some six weeks ago Mr. Gustave Speyer, banker, of No 72 Broadway, purchased about \$1,500 worth of hundred guilder notes on the National Bank of Austria, from a person who was apparently a foreigner. The notes were sent to Europe for redemption; but what was Mr. Speyer's astonishment a few day ago, when they were returned to him as forgeries. The news came by the steam-er Vanderbilt, and upon its receipt immediate steps were taken to ferret out the perpetrator of the fraud. The matter was placed in the hands of Captain Leonard and detectives McDougail and Wildey, who forthwith proceeded to work. Upon inquiry, it was found that several thousand dollars worth of th spurious money had been palmed off upon brokers in Wall street, and so good was the counterfeit, that even the most expert judges of European bank bills were among he victims. From information derived from Mr. Speyer a Hungarian named John Keagi, who stated that he was establishment located at No. 22 West Broadway, was in the swindle. From West Broadway the officers went to No. 20 City Hall place, where they arrested a Swiss, named John Sturzenegger. These men, it was alleged, had passed several of the counterfeits in Walf street; and on being called to an account for the same, they stated that they received the bills from a German named Henry Rohner, also living at No. 22 West Broadway. Rohner, on being taken into eastedy, pretended that he got the bills from a fellow countryman of his named Gilbert Neschmusser, whom he accidentally met one evening in Forty fourth street. He described Neschmusser's appearance and told the police where he lived; but upon making dilgrent inquiries, the officers could find no trace of the individual in question, and were compelled to come to the conclusion that he existed only in the imagination of Mr. Rohner. Still Rohner insisted that he got the bills from Neschmusser, and went on to state that he had offered one of the counterfeits for sale at the broker's office of Mr. Bernhiemer, in Greenwich street, where he was officered \$40 for it, but that he refused to part with it on such low terms. He then took it, he said, to Belmont's office, in Leaver street, where he sold it to better advantage. Rohner was questioned at great length, but the police were unable to get anything further out of him What he stated was very unsatisfactory, indeed, but nevertheless the officers had to make the best of it. Kengi was also examined with a view of ascertaining who the originators of the scheme were and where the bills were manufactured; but nothing of a satisfactory nature could be elicited. The German, Surzenegger, also underwent a close examination at the hands of Assistant histirct Attorney Sedgwick, but he was either unable or unwilling to give the officers the desired information. The prisoners think, no doubt, that by withholding certain information from the police they will be able to escape punishment; but in this they are greatly mistaken, as there is sufficient evidence against them all to warran taken into custody on suspicion of being implicated

Coat of Arms. O Die.
Privilegirte Oesterrichen National Bank bezahlt dem Uberbrüger gegen delse Ahweisung Hundert Gulden Saber munge Nach dem Conventions. Fuße.

Cococo For die privilegirte o Fortrait
Fortrait et et exterreichische National Bank o of the
of the o Wein dem 1 Jamer. o Emperor
Empress o 1847 H. Weirnsmirten, o Empress, SERIE SR Casendirecter.

SERIE SR Casendirecter.

No. 53,999.

Verchalachun, und Nachah e Storman Statych cents nung der notes der bank find o dieselberne Straien verch- o Pewkeenxz. Stormangt welche auf die Raufal- o cheing und Nachahung des e kich una surfa vom Staule amsgegeberen ja e pier gudes geletzt fund. Die o berim Statz flori- ger gudes geletzt fund. Die o en mit Statz flori- die diebtreeffigen Verbrich o e iste gehlingt- er untzosheher ampialien und o e jey.

The prisoners have been all bedied up for further examination. The police are determined to investigate the case theroughly, for the purpose of securing the originators of the fergery.

RICHMOND COUNTY -- DR. THOMPSON, BRALTH OFFI CER. SEERS TO DECOVER \$10,000 FOR THE LOSS OF HIS DWELLING AND INJURY TO HIS WIFE.

In addition to the civil suit already commenced by the Richmond county, for the loss of the Quarantine building Dr. R. H. Thompson, through his attorneys, Messrs, Bird sey, Somers & Johnson, has served a bill of complaint upon the Supervisors, and claims damages as the rate After detailing the events of the burning of the build

complaint proceeds as follows —

That on the said list day of September aforesaid, thi

That on the said 1st day of September aforesaid, this plaintiff, as such Health Officer, with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, occupied a dwelling house within said enclosure, known as the "Health Officer's residence," which was held by the Commissioners of Emigration in trust for the people of this State, and which had been creeted by them for the purpose of such residence, and which residence said plaintiff was entitled to eccepy, free of rent, to the full end of his said term of effice; that at the time last aforesaid, the gaid residence was furnished and supplied with and contained a large amount of, household furniture, family stores, wearing appared and personal property of various kinds belonging to said plaintiff, and of great value; that on the first day of September, and on the evening thereof, or early in the morning of the second day of September, but at what particular time said plaintiff is unable to state, and while this plaintiff was occupying said residence with his said family, and while the same was furnished with and contained the said household furniture, family stores, wearing appared and personal property, a large nobe, composed, as said plaintiff has been informed and believes, of critizens of the said county, and conseising of a dozen or more persons, did uninavfully assemble together within the said town of Castleton, and did riotonsity and unlawfully invade the said voarantine emposure, with the lineat and for the purpose of setting fire to and burting and destroying the buildings therein, and an personal property of said intent and purpose did set fire to the said swelling house so occupied by said plaintiff, and off cause the saine and a large portion of the said household furniture. family store, wearing appared and personal property of said intent and for the purpose of setting fire to and burting and entered and purpose did set fire to the said swelling house so occupied by said plaintiff, the rem, to be burned up and destroyed, and so highered as to be of lit phintiff therein, to be burned up and destroyed, and so natured as to be of little or no value, whereby said plaintiff sestained great loss and deamages, and said plaintiff author shows that by freemon of the burning of said dwelling as aforesaid ne was obliged to remove, and did armove, this said wife and children therefrom to a place of safety beyond said enclosure, and was obliged to expend, and did expend and pay out large sums of money in removing, taking core of, and preserving such portons of said plaintiff and property solvere not wholly destroyed by said burning; that by remon of said berning in has been and will be deprived of the use of said dwelling and the apportunities that the time of the aforesaid invasion and burning; that the time of the forcesaid nivasion and burning plaintiff and of the term for which he was appointed; that at the time of the aforesaid invasion and burning and such removed that in consequence of said burning and such removed that in consequence of said burning and such removed that in consequence of said burning and such removed that in consequence of said burning and such removed that in consequence of be above the full and of the term for which he was appointed; that at the time of the aforesaid invasion and burning plaintin's said wife was sack and in a feeble and deficate condition of health; that in consequence of said burning and such removal sine became, and was necessarily exposed, to the night air and to the dangers and existenced attendant upon the burning of said swelling; that such exposure, excitement and danger had the offect to increase, and it did increase, the timels and physical prostration of plaintin's said wife, whereby and by means whereof six became, and was immediately thereafter, as plaintif believes, seriously and permanently injured in her constitution and general health; and became, and was se sick and enfechled in body, that six was, immediately after said removal, and over since has been, confined to her bed, and has required and received medical care and attention, which she would not otherwise have required or received; that he reason of aforesaid illness of, and injuries to, his wife, which were so preduced by the said burning and the exposure and excitencent attendant thereon, said plaintiff has been compelled to incur, and he has murred, large expenses for medical coursel, care and skill, and for sturses and servants in and about the taking care of said wife, and has during all the period which has elapsed since the burning and injustice aforesaid, lost the services of his said wife, and her care, attention and companionship in his family, whereby he has been greatly injured and has suffered great anxiety of mind.

provide for compensating parties whose property may be destroyed in consequence of mobs or riots," passed April should be recover against the county, and the Commissioners of Emigration also succeed, their demands will amount to upwards of \$800,000, which the taxpayers will have to pay.

has recently been convicted at Newark, N. J., of rape, Niagara, but simply the engineer's yeoman.

NEWS FROM BERMUDA.

The Late Gale on the Atlantic-The United States Frigate Sabine in Distress and Under Repair-Lieutenant McCann's Report of the Hurricane-Other Vessels Caught in the Hurricane-Incidents on Shore-Injury to the Arrow Root Crop, &c.

We have files from Bermuda dated on the 3d inst. The papers contain full particulars of the ravages com-

mitted by the late storm on the island, including many interesting incidents.

pairs afforded direct evidence of the fury of the gale at

nished a narrative of the rise and progress of the cyclone in which the Sabine was caught, which we publish below. with reports of the sufferings endured by some other

her presence in their waters caused an animated canva-s and the President of Paraguay.

THE OCEAN AS SEEN FROM THE BEACH AFTER THE

THE OCEAN AS SEEN FROM THE BEACH AFTER THE STORM.

[From the Bermudian, Nov 3.]

On Tuesday, the 26th ult, the wind having done its work, it became the turn of the ocean to furnish an exhibition. Grandly did it disport itself at the east end of these islands, attracting many persons to the eminences about St. George. The waves rose up of giant size, flinging their spray high in the air, and curvetting their white creats far more fantastically than the most ingeniously contrived fountain could display its waters. In every advance to the shore the surge of the great billows ran far up on the shore, in many places between thirty and forty feet be youd the wonted rise of the highest tide. Milks breaker was a magnificent pile of foam, and the Eastern Kitchen shoals, which ordinarily are never seen above the surface of the sea, displayed their rugged coralline structure to the gaze of the spectators as often as the deep hollow of every wave passed over them. Such a swell of the ocean against our coast has never been before witnessed, as we are assured by the oldest inhabitants of St. George, and it has left evidences of its power. A massive sea wall below Fort Aibert, crected under the superintendence of Col. Barry, R. E., has yielded to the vast strength of the waves, and is in ruins; and the "Barry road," skirting the glocis of the fort, is at present impassable from the damage by the introd of the ocean.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE SAEINE IN

damage by the inroad of the ocean.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE SABINE IN DISTRESS—HER MISSION TO PARAGUAY.

We have at present quite a nautical novelty in our waters—one of Brother Jonathan's "wooden walls"—full of metal and men and all the appliances of a first class man of war. This fine shop is the United States fifty guing trigate Sabine, Captain H. A. Adams, (the lagship of Commodore Shubrick, United States Navy.) and is the leading vessel of a powerful expeditionary fleet despatched by the American government to Paraguay, with the view to exact from the Detaior of that distant country the amende honorable for certain manils which Americans and their flag have received at his hands. The Storm King treats the stately man of war with no greater respect than he does the unpretending cargo-laden merchantman. Of this we have a practical example in the Sabine's mexpected visit to our islands. This ship, in common with several trading vessels, having been draabled in the burricane of Sunday, the 24th ult., was forced to make for Bernuda, to repair the damage she sustained in the gale. The Sabine appeared of these islands on Sunday evening last, and was boarded by J. D. Gilbert, Esq., who, as soon afterwards as possible, communicated the fact to Capt. Hutton, R.N. Superintendent of her Majesty's dockyard. No sooner had Capt. Hutton received information of the Sabine's arrival and disabled condition, than he gave orders for her Majesty's steaming Kite to proceed with all speed to the assistance of the Sabine, then lying in the offine. The Kite took the Sabine in tow early on Morday, and proceeded with her to the naval anchorage in Grazy bay, off the dockyard, where the Sabine now lies. Compilmentary salutes were exchanged between Fort Catherine and the Sabine as the latter passed through the Exetern channel.

The Sabine has on board a distinguished American officenament. ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE SABINE IN

mentary salutes were exchanged between Fort Catherine and the Satone as the latter passed through the Eastern channel.

The Sabine has on board a distinguished American official—the Hen. J. B. Bowlin, special Manater trom President Buchanan to the Dictator of Paragnay. Mr. Bowlin is, we learn, clothed with full powers to brigg to an amicable adjustment the difficulties that have led to this beliggerent demonstration on the part of the United States. Failing in this hoped-for result, Commodore Shubrick is to "let slip the dogs of war." The Hon. Mr. Bowlin is spoken of as a gentleman of nigh attainments and eminently fitted for the delicate part he has to perform in carrying out the object of his mission. He has filled the office of Judge of one of the Suprems Courts of the Union. Mr. Bowlin is accompanied by Sainuel P. Ware, Esq., Secretary of Letation.

Commodors Shubrick, United States Naval Commander in Chief of the Sabine has awakened public curiosity here respecting the matters in dispute between Brother Jonathan and Dictator Lopez.

The visit of the Sabine has awakened public curiosity here respecting the matters in dispute between Brother Jonathan and Dictator Lopez.

The great facilities at the Queen's naval yard here for specify and effective repairs to disabled ships have been promptly and cheerfally afforded to the Sabine, and that ship will, in a few days, be again in complete order for proceeding on her voyage to Buenos Ayres, at which port the vesses of the expedition are to rendezvous.

The Sabine Carriers, as we have already stated, an armament of fifty guns—among which is a piece of ordinance of unavanily heavy calibre, working on a pivot, weighing over 12,000 the. She has a crew of 420 men and 106 marines.

The species of the expedition are to rendezvous.

LIEUTENANT M'CANN'S NARRATIVE OF PACTS CON

LIEUTENANT M'CANN'S NABRATIVE OF FACTS CONMECTED WITH THE CYCLONE.

On October 17 we sailed from New York in the frigate
Sabine, and had light winds and pleasant weather, with a
slowly failing barometer, until the 21st. On Oct. 224, in
intitude 55 34 N. longitude 65 29 W., a fresh gale commenced, handing from 8. E. by E. to E., and increased in
violence until late in the afternoon of the 24th, weather
thick and gloomy, when it juiled almost to a moderate
breeze, with occasional fresh squalls. From 8 P. M. to
midnight on this day, the barometer failing rapidity, the
sky mostly clear, high cirrus clouds motionless, and very
low send flying from the East with extraordinary rapidity,
sharp lighting in the N. E. and N. W., without thunder.

At a few minutes after midnight on the 25th, position,
approximately, latitude 37 47, longitude 03 50, the
ship on port tack, under metatopsail and foresail,
both close receied, fore storm staysail and main trysail
asquali struck us, and soon increased to hurricane violence, blowing away the main topsail and foresail—the
sky gloomy—with a high confused sea breaking furiously
over us. At 2 P. M., the barometer down to 28:54—from
which time it began to rise slowly.

The hurricane communed with little or no abatement for
stateen bours, during which time the ship, aithough
much on the risks, behaved well.

The harricane continued with little or no abatement for states hours, during which time the ship, atthough much on her side, behaved well.

The most serious injuries austained, occasioning as to put into Bermuda, were to our sicering gear, and the forcing in of the bow ports by the violence of the sea. Paring the 29th, the wind vecreed by the N. to N. N. W., with the barometer rising rapidly, when the observations showed that during the previous two days we had been on the outer edge of the Gulf stream, as our position at noon was lat. 57 58 N., len. 63 12 W.

THE BARK BLIZA BARSS IN THE HURRICANE.

From the Bernaudian, Nov. 3.;

The bark Eliza Barse, Capt. Watlington, which arrives a Thursday, the 28th, was in the outer circle of the storm westerly of the Gulf Stream. The Eliza Barse left New York on the morning of the 24th, with a strong breeze from N. N. E., and on Monday, 25th, experienced a heavy York on the morning of the 24th, with a strong breeze from N. N. E. and on Monday, 25th, experienced a heavy gale from the same point, latitude at used 37 H, long 72 30. Between four and six P. M. the sea was terrifically high. Sendded a day and a half. 26th, wind at north, still blowing heavily. After mid-neth, 19th, and but accompanies.

A very high sea romning on the 27th.

THE SCHOONER GENERAL GRANT.

The schooner Gen. Grant, Capt. 15th, which arrived 28th from Baltimore, was in the gale of the 24th. Left Humpton Roads at one P. M. on the 23d. Wind at N. N. h. and began to increase when the Grant was only ten miles from Cape Henry. During the right of the 25d the wind rose to a heavy gale, verying to N. N. W., and afterwards to N. W., rom which point, at noon on the 25th it blow a horricane; int. 24, long. 74, barouneter 29 8 10ths.

On the 25th, wind N. W., at four P. M. shipped a heavy sea, which tore out a large part of starboad waist. Fenrishly heavy sea romning all the time. At midnight of the 15th, shaped course for Bermious. Possed a large vessel bottom up. Saw two other vessels laboring heavily in the gale.

THE SCHOONER HARKAWAY.

The schooner Harkaway, Capt. Frith, which arriv here on the 28th wit. from New York, experienced t gale is latitude 51 44 N., long. 71 29 W., wind from S. by E. It backed to N. N. E., still blowing a furious stort and did not finally abase until 4 A. M. on the 27th, t which then W. N. W. The Harkaway had a portion of heck load washed overboard; but the vessel sustained many.

THE SCHOONER HARRAWAY.

THE BARK W. H. CHANDLER.

The American bark W. H. Chandler, of Providence, R. I., from New York, bound to Vigo, Spain, out twelve days, arrived on Friday last. Experienced the hurricane of the 24th ultimo, which three her on her beam ends, and was compelled to cut away her masts, &c. Bore up for Bermuda en the 27th. Cargo, tobacco.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER DELTA The mail steamer Delta, Capiain Hunter, which arrived here on Wednesday last from Halfax, exper-need the gale of the 24th nt. Capiain H. reports that, at midday, 23d, in lat. 40 S N. Ion. 64 20 W., observed a fall in baro-23d, in lat, 40 S N. lon, 64 20 W., observed a fall in barometer, and the wind began to increase in force from S. E. During the night of 23d, wind shifted more casterly, and commenced blowing heavily from E. S. E. Morning of Sanday 24th, wind had reached to each blowing fursuasly, 1at, 39 47 N. lon, 65 10 W., barometer them marked 28 50. Afternoon of 24th, wind handed to N. N. E. barometer 28 20, furious gale. Morning of 25th, wind at north, still blowing very heavily scudding ship under close received toy-calls. Noon, 25th, lat, 35 10, lon, 64 30, wind at W. N. W. continuing to rage with great violence, and on 26th experienced terrific swell.

During the beight of the storm the cabin of the Delta had to be closely barred up, and Captain Hunter had no commencation with his passengers for several hours. TWO BRITISH SAILING VESSELS.

The British ship Parker and Eritish brig Urania, mentioned in our marine list as having arrived with loss of spars, &c., encountered the hurricans of the 24th to the eastward of Bermuda, and it was during the heave of the storm that they received the damage which forced them to bear up for these islands.

RAVAGES OF THE GALE ON SHGEE,
(From the Bermudian, Nov. 3.)
In Somerset, the parish church was injured in the root;
the school house, a short distance east of the church, a sparitally unslated.
In Southampton, Mrs. Walter White's residence was par

taily unslated. An out building at Capt. J. F. Darrell's house was unroofed and the furniture therein was destroyed by the spreading of fire, which the mnades lend burning or the hearth at the time they suddenly quit the

burning on the hearth at the time they suddenly quit the place.

In the town of Hamilton the partially constructed Roman Catholic church was demolished to the foundation. The end walls of Rev. Mr. Freer's unfinished schoolhouse were bloom down.

From St. George's we learn that the beautiful church belonging to the military department was partially unsiated; an unfinished building on the Ferry road, owned by Mr. Packwood, was blown down; and a wooden house on Wellington Fobti was completely demolished, and a part of the ruins carried off by the unusually high tide.

At St. David's a portion of the highly promising arrowroot crop is entirely destroyed, owing to the grounds having been flooded with sea water.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of the Mail Steamer Tennessee OW THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS KEEP THEIR COURAGE UP—FEARS OF A WAR WITH SPAIN—PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ—AN ANGLO-PRENCH FLAST EXPECTED—SPANISH SHIPS OF WAR ON THE COAST,

The United States mail steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz 9th inst., arrived at New Orleans on the 12th.

The Tennessee was detained at Vera Cruz until the evening of the 9th by a heavy norther, which prevented ber communicating with the shore until the evening of de

communicating with the shore until the evening of departure.

She left at Vera Cruz the American bark Wildfire, Campbell, ready to sail for New York.

[Correspondence of the Picayune.]

Vera Cauz, Nov. 9, 1858.

As the steamenflennessee has been detained two days over her time by a strong norther, it gives me time to drop you a few items of news.

The liberal party here are again restored to their high spirits, lost for a time by the defeat of Vidaurri and the failure of the attack on the capital by Biance, letters received here yesterday positively confirming the taking of Guadalajara by Degoliado, of the liberal party; and this morning rumor says that Jalapa has been taken by the forces of the same party. The little war steamer Guerrero has also been re taken by the liberalists, and will soon be in port.

The most exciting news here, however, is the arrival upon this coast of several Spanish war vessels, three of which were signalled off this port on the 31st ult., but were driven to sea by a heavy norther, and have not yet returned. A formidable Spanish steam war vessel came into port on the 7th inst., and is now at anchor at Sacrificios.

By a proclamation from President Juarez, which I send

Beios.

By a proclamation from President Juarez, which I send you, it will be seen that serious apprehensions exist here that old Spain is about to put her fager in the Mexican pie (for Mexico is really all knocked into pi, and the devil will be paid before she is put to sorts). If she does, that

"And when the pie is opened, and the birds begin to sing, Will it not be a pretty dish to set before the"—
United States of America just at this time, to prevent Mexico from having a King.
Added to this news, Madame Rumor says that soon several French and English vessels of war will make their appearance at this port for the purpose of demanding the payment of the instalments due to bondholders. As the party in power here have little or no money, they cannot "fork up;" and then "we will see what we shall see."

The return of the Tennessee to her old trade is halled here by all, as it again puts Vera Cruz in certain, safe and speedy communication with New Orleans, and thence with all the States. This packet should be liberally sus-lained by the commercial men of both cities, and the Uni-ted States government should certainly renew the mail contract.

stitutional government had already applied a remody; and the opportunity seized for doing this is that of the people of the country being disunited and engaged in a fragricidal struggle.

The proclamation proceeds to allege that the aggression has been concerted by the Captain General of Cuba, and spurious sons of Mexico intent on their own aggrandizement; declares it necessary for the case to be understood, and war to be prepared for, if ferced on Mexico; and asks what negotiation there could be with such forces as had been sont, lying at Tampsio, where no competent authority resides. It then alludes to the aims and efforts of the different factions in Mexico, and in reference to those who say that Mexico cannot govern herself, inquires if this is certain. The history and progress of the country are declared to prove the cuntrary—the overtrarew of the different factions in Mexico, and in reference to those who say that Mexico cannot govern herself, inquires if this is certain. The history and progress of the country are declared to prove the cuntrary—the overtrarew of the official structure. The provestion of the cirrly, the rejection of every proposition for the establishment of a kingdom, the overtrarew of a system of centralization, and the establishment of the power of public spirit being particularly alluded to in proof. That she had not attained perfection is spoken of as only natural, as neither peoples for individuals are born perfect; and the exampte of England, with her neithors of poor, her difficulties in Ireland and her insurrections in India, is adioced as justifying the remark.

The greater part of the evils from which Mexico safters are declared of casy remety; and, in the meantime, the one great duty of every Mexican is pronounced to be that solely of opposing the common enemy. To this duty the country is called at once to attend, without reference to opinion or party. "To arms, then, Mexicans" the proclamation concludes "We are believed to be degenerate, and onwerthy to form a nation, rise, a

The House Printing Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 17, 1858. cture before the Mercantile Library Association.

I am reported as saying that I esteemed the House tele-graphic instrument the best existing form of instrument for its purpose. What I did may was, that I regarded the House instrument as one of the most remarkable products of mechanical genius, surpassed, perhaps, only by the calculating engine; and I then paid what seemed to the speaker a well merited tribute to the inventor.

As a telegraphic instrument it has certainly very high merits, but I am not prepared to say that it is the best of all instruments. Yours, respectfully.

B. SILLIMAN, Jr.

Lucy Escort.-We understand that this accomplished ocalist has been engaged by the directors of the Brook lyn Philharmonic, for their second concert on the 11th of December next.

REV. JNO. DOWNEY .- A correspondent of the